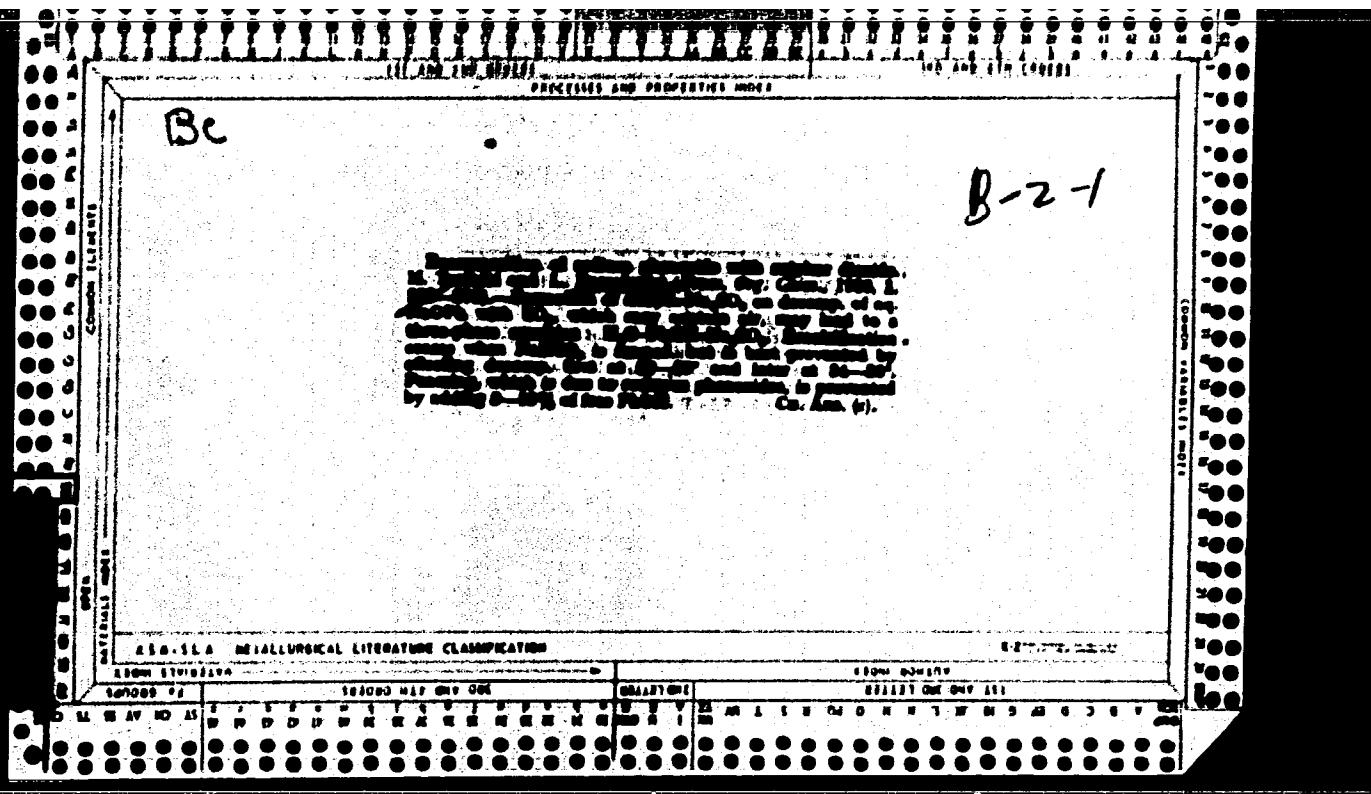


RASSOKHOV, M.

At Bashkir petroleum refineries. Posh.delo 4 no.10:3-4  
O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela Upravleniya pozharnoy okhrany  
Bashkirs'koy ASSR.  
(Bashkira—Petroleum industry)



Decomposition of sodium phenolate with sulfur dioxide. M. Troutzil and L. Baandukko. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 272 (1960).—In the decompn. of concd. PhONa by means of SO<sub>2</sub> there are formed a soln. of NaSO<sub>3</sub> and a ppt. of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O or anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. The anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> acts as an emulsifying agent, forming an energetic stirring of the reaction mixt. a 3-phase emulsion: water:PhOH:Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. By passing in SO<sub>2</sub> the Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> is converted into NaHSO<sub>3</sub> and the emulsion is decompr. The emulsification may be prevented by slow stirring of the reaction mixt. at the end of the decompn. with SO<sub>2</sub> and by conducting the reaction at an optimum temp. which prevents the formation of anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. The decompn. expts. at 20–83° showed that at higher temps. considerable anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> is pptd., causing excessive emulsification, while at 20° there is a prodn. sept. of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O with considerable absorption of PhOH. The decompn. of PhONa is best effected by passing in SO<sub>2</sub> at 20–6° in the early stage and at 34° in the final stage. By this procedure the conversion of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O into anhyd. salt is greatly retarded and the process is completed without emulsification at any speed of stirring (up to 600 r. p. m.), giving a max. yield of PhOH. The solv. of PhOH and its ash content increases with increased contamination of the phenolate with PhSO<sub>3</sub>Na. The cause of the frequent foaming during the passage of SO<sub>2</sub> into the concd. PhONa

was traced to the presence of phenolates of resinification products. On the addn. of an excess of PhOH (5–10% of the crude PhOH) to the Na phenolate (the resinous phenolates are decompr.), and the foaming is eliminated. The passage of SO<sub>2</sub> contg. up to 40% air causes no oxidation of the sulfite liquor. Chas. Blane.

KAMENSKIY, I.N.; CHERCHES, B.Z.; KRYUCHKOVA, A.P.; RASSOLENKO, L.I.

Use of waste material from chlortetracycline production for stockbreeding. Med.prom. 13 no.1:6-10 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy zavod meditsinskikh preparatov No.1.  
(AUREOMYCIN) (FEEDING AND FEEDING STUFFS)

RASSOLCV, A.I.; LUKASHEVICH, A.S.

Practice of repairing hot glass furnaces. Stek. i ker. 22 no.4:37-  
38 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; BURSHTEYN, M.A.; PEYSAKHOVICH, G.Ya.; BAZER, E.Ya.;  
SALATSINSKIY, V.V.; DREGOLENKO, A.S.; RASSOLOV, I.A.

Hopper train with bottom unloading. Gor. zhur. no.4:75 Ap '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

RASSOLOV, M. (Simferepol'); DERYABKIN, V., inzh. (Simferepol')

Helicopter above vineyards in Crimea. Grazhd.av. 18 no.8:5  
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Crimea--Aeronautics in agriculture)

BEKIRBAEV, D.B.; GRODEL', G.S.; GUL'SHIN, P.A.; KLEPIKOVA, M.S.; PETRUKHIN, P.M.; POLYANSKIY, I.P.; RASSOLOV, N.I.; TARASOVA, A.A.; FERTAK'MEISTER, Ya.N.; CHERVINSKIY, M.S.; SHANOVSKAYA, S.S.; KLIMANOV, A.D., otv.red.; ZHUKOV, V.V., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Control of coal and rock dust in mines] Bor'ba s ugol'noi i porodnoi pyl'iu v shakhtakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 499 p. (Mine dusts)

SHANOVSKAYA, S.S.; RASSOLOV, N.I.; BEKIRBAYEV, B.D. [deceased];  
PETRUKHIN, P.M.; GRODEL, C.S.; FROLOV, M.A.; CHERVINSKIY,  
M.S.; BOBRITSKIY, V.P.; POLYANSKIY, I.P.; NIKITIN, V.S., otv.  
red.; LUCHKO, V.S., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.;  
MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on controlling dust in coal mines] Spravochnoe po-  
sobie po tor'be s pyl'iu v ugol'nykh shakhtakh. [By S.S.  
Shanovskoi i dr.] Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 190 p.  
(MIRA 16:6)

(Mine dusts)

RASSOLOV, N.I.

Preventing dust during the drilling of boreholes with electric  
core drills. Bor'ba s sil. 5:123-218 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Makeyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti  
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.  
(Mine dusts—Prevention) (Boring machinery—Equipment and supplies)

RASSOLOV, N.I.

Dust removal in drilling holes with electric core drills. Vop.  
bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 13:175-185 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Boring) (Mine dusts—Removal)

PETRUKHIN, P.M.; RASSOLOV, N.I.

Study of methods of preventing and localizing explosions of coal  
dust in the section of development workings being mixed. Vop.  
bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 13:150-174 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Mine explosions)

VERMOV, Grigoriy Petrovich; GRODEL', Georgiy Semenovich; RASSOLOV,  
Nikolay Ivanovich; SHADKHAN, V.M., otv. red.; SMIRENSKIY,  
M.M., red.izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Means of controlling mine dusts] Sredstva bor'by s pyl'iu v  
shakhtakh. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 69 p.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Mine dusts)

RASSOLOV, N.N. Cand. tekhn. nauk; KOLLEKTIV RAZRABOTK, s.t., Moscow.

Study of dust formation and the development of recommendations  
for dust control during the boring of holes in the D'yakts  
Beams. Ber'la's sil. 6:68-30 '64 (MIRA 1882)

1. Makhayevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

BEKIRBAYEV, D.B.; GRODEL', G.S.; GUL'SHIN, P.A.; KLEPIKOVA, M.S.; PETHUKHIN, P.M.; POLYANSKIY, I.P.; RASSOLOV, N.I.; TARASOVA, A.A.; VERTEL'-MEYSTER, Ya.N.; CHERVINSKIY, M.S.; SHANOVSKAYA, S.S.; KLIMANOV, A.D., otv.red.; ZHUKOV, V.V., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAK'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Coal and rock dust control in mines] Bor'ba s ugol'noi i porodnoi pyl'iu v shakhtakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 499 p. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Mine dusts) (Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

SELYARENKO, I.P.; RASSOLOV, N.I.

Device for determining the quantity of settled coal dust.  
Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. no.10:5-6 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(Mine dusts--Measurement)

RASSOLOV, N.I.

Boring holes with simultaneous suction of dust. Biul.tekh.-ekon.  
inform. no.12:6-7 '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Boring)

GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

Development of new processes for obtaining viscose solutions.  
(MIRA 14:10)  
Khim.volok. no.5:76 '61.  
(Poland—Viscose)

RASSOLOV, O.P.; PAKSHVER, A.B.

Equipment for the continuous xanthation of alkali cellulose.  
Khim.volok. no.6:33-35 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.  
(Cellulose xanthates)

RASSOLOV, O.P.; PAKSHVER, A.B.

Effect of different factors on the exanthation of alkali  
cellulose. Khim.volok. no.3:25-29 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna. (Cellulose xanthates)

KUDRYAVTSEV, G.I.; RASSOLOVA, E.A.

Analogous intramolecular conversions of synthetic fiber-forming polymers. Khim.volok. no.1:36-40 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.  
(Polymers) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

15 5560

27566  
S/183/61/000/005/C02/C03  
B101/B110

AUTHORS      Zharkova, M. A., Rassolova, E. A., Kudryavtsev, G. I.,  
                  Klimenkov, V. S.

TITLE:      Copolymerization of acrylonitrile and 2-methyl-5-vinyl  
                  pyridine in aqueous sodium thiocyanate solution

PERIODICAL:      Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 5, 1961, 13 - 17

TEXT:      The authors attempted to improve the quality of acrylonitrile fibers by means of pyridine derivatives. Previous papers (Khim. volokna, no. 3, 15 (1960); ibid., no. 6, 15 (1960)) dealt with the copolymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) and  $\alpha$ -vinyl pyridine ( $\alpha$ -VP). In the present paper, the system AN - 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine (MVP) was studied, since a simple method of producing MVP has been developed in the Soviet Union. 50% sodium thiocyanate proved to be an optimum solution for copolymerization. Experiments at room temperature and 70°C showed that the formation of sufficiently concentrated homogeneous spinning solutions (12 - 13%) with a maximum ratio AN:MVP = 85:15 is limited due to the poor solubility of MVP. Copolymerization of AN and MVP is analogous to that of AN and

Card 1/4

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S/183/61/000/005/001, 10.

B101/B110

Copolymerization of...

$\alpha$ -VP. The yield after 60 min is 60 - 65%. The reaction rate drops linearly with the time of polymerization. Fig. 4 shows that the pH of the medium exerts a considerable effect upon the yield. These data are not in agreement with those obtained by Yamamoto (see below). Only in acid media does the specific viscosity depend on pH; in alkaline media it is constant. The initiator used in copolymerization was azodiisobutyric acid dinitrile. The polymerization rate was found to be a linear function of the square root of the initiator concentration. With 0.05% initiator (optimum concentration), the polymer yield after 1.5 hr is 75 - 80%. A rise in temperature (from 60 to 80°C) accelerates the process. 70°C is optimum for a 7% monomer solution, since the polymerization rate is not high enough as to cause overheating. The activation energy is 14.5 kcal/mole. To obtain optimum spinning solutions, the specific viscosity should not exceed 1.0 - 1.2. Therefore, experiments were made with various regulators: monoethanol amine, thiourea, thymol, lauryl mercaptan, diproxide (= dipropyl xanthogenatedisulfide), thiourea dioxide. Monoethanol amine was the only substance to affect the molecular weight of the polymer. 0.7% of monoethanol amine (with  $\alpha$ -VP only 0.2%) was required to obtain AN-MVP copolymers of the desired viscosity. The effect of the ratio

Card 2/4

27566

S/183/61/000/005/002/003

B101/B110

Copolymerization of...

of components was studied with a 7% monomer concentration, at 70°C, pH = 7, 0.5% initiator, and without a regulator. Results: (1) the copolymerization constants of Ref. 5 (see below) were confirmed; (2) with 5% MVP, yield: 86%, with 30% MVP, only 52%; (3) the specific viscosity dropped from 4.86 to 1.8 as the MVP content increased. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references: 2 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: British Patent 732135, 22/VI, 1955; USA Patent 2847389, 12/VIII 1958; Ref. 5: Yamamoto, Ind. Chem. Soc., 62, no. 3, 476 (1959). X

ASSOCIATION: VNIIIV

Card 3/4

S/183/63/000/002/001/003  
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Zharkova, M.A., Rassolova, E.A., Kudryavtsev, G.I., Klimenkov, V.S.

TITLE: Production of fibers based on acrylonitrile (AN) and 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine (MVP) copolymer

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 2, 1963, 8 - 12

TEXT: This is the fourth article in a series of reports on the production of fibers based on AN copolymer in aqueous solutions of sodium thiocyanate. Studies were conducted on the properties of concentrated solutions of AN and MVP copolymer, in a 5% aqueous solution of sodium thiocyanate, based on previous data obtained by the authors to find the main law sequence of the copolymerization process. Conditions of the fiber formation of a given composition were investigated. The results of the experiments are submitted. The investigation of the copolymerization process of the AN and MVP system revealed certain differences to that of the acrylonitrile- $\alpha$ -vinylpyridine system (AN- $\alpha$ -VP). The AN and MVP copolymer has certain technological advantages. The reduced viscosities of these copolymer solutions make it possible to use more concentrated solutions

Card 1/2

8/183/63/000/002/001/003  
A051/A126

Production of fibers based on acrylonitrile ....

or polymers of a higher molecular weight. The AN-MVP system allows for a wider range of the polymer concentration change than the AN- $\alpha$ -VP system. The fibrous solution shows a tendency to structuralizing, especially when using copolymers with a specific viscosity above 2. Experiments showed the optimum specific viscosity to be 1.25 - 1.5. A slight temperature elevation of the solution reduces the latter. Investigated solutions of 0.8, 1.25, 1.48 initial specific viscosity, left to stand, did not gelatinize at 25°C, 70°C, even when left for 1,000 h. The homogeneity of the fibrous solutions, after the end of the dehydration process, remained constant. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 2/2

L 46147-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) VWW/RM  
ACC NR: AP6026735 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0183/66/000/003/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Kudryavtsev, G. I.; Rassolova, E. A.; Romanova, T. A.; Zharkova, M. A.; Vasil'yeva-Sokolova, Ye. A.

ORG: VNIV

TITLE: Preparation and modification of fiber-forming polymers made of vinyllactam-units containing acrylonitrile

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye volokna, no. 3, 1966, 12-15

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, synthetic fiber, copolymerization, catalytic polymerization, polymerization kinetics, copolymer

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the hydrolysis of polyvinylcaprolactam and acrylonitrile-vinylcaprolactam copolymer was studied. The object of the work was to prepare readily colorable and hydrophylic fibers. The hydrolysis constants were measured at 100°C using aqueous and alcohol solutions of the title polymers (0.007 mols polymer per liter) and 0.1-5.0 mols/liter concentration of KOH, NaOH, HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, or p-toluolsulfonic acid. The acrylonitrile-vinylcaprolactam copolymers were synthesized by holding mixtures of 86.0-99.0 mol % acrylonitrile and 1-14% vinylcaprolactam for 2 hrs at 60°C. The potassium persulfate concentration was 0.3% and the monoethanolamine concentration was 0.1 wt % based on solution. It was found that for a given catalyst concentration

UDC: 677.494.745.32

Card 1/2

RASSOLOVA, L. N.

ROSSOLOVA, L. N.—"Role of Intraosseous Fixation with a Metallic Rod in the Case of Open Infected Fractures. (Experimental Investigation)." Stalinabad State Med Inst imeni Abuali ibn-Sina (Avicenna), Stalinabad, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knishnaya letopis', No. 37. 3 September 1955

RASSOLCOVA, L. N.

RASSOLCOVA, L. N.--"Role of Intraosseous Fixation with a Metallic Rod in the Case of Open Infected Fractures. (Experimental Investigation)." (Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended by USSR Educational Institutions) Stalinabad State Med Inst imeni Abuali ibn-Sina (Avicenna), Stalinabad, 1955.

\*Medical Sciences

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 37, 10 September 1955.

RASSOLOVA, L.N.

Surgical treatment of pyloristeno~~s~~is in children. Zdrav. Tadzh.  
8 no.4:35-37 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z.Monakov)  
Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibni Sino.  
(PYLORUS) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

SVYATKINA, Klavdiya Andreyevna, prof.; KHVUL', Anna Markovna,  
doktor med. nauk; RASSOLOVA, Mariya Alekseyevna, kand.  
med. nauk; PONOMAREVA, P.A., prof. red.; DETINOVA,  
Ye.P., red.

[Rickets] Rakhit. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 221 p.  
(MIRA 17:10)

RASSOLOVA, M. A.

RASSOLOVA, M. A. "The prophylaxis of rickets in children's homes in the city of Moscow." Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Sciences)  
Medical

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

ALEKSANDROV, V.I., inzh.; RASSOLOVA, T.

GN-2 mounted lister. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.12:27-28 D '58.  
(MIRA 11:12)  
(Agricultural machinery)

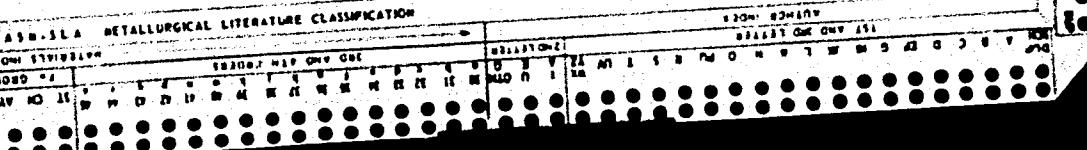
RESCUE AND  
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

cc

11H

Action of acetylcholine on the peripheral mechanisms which support the tone of the blood vessels.  
Rassolova (Med. Inst., Frunze, Russia). Byull. Eksp. Biol. Med. 24, 95-7 (1947).—In expts. with dogs (under morphine narcosis, 0.05 g./kg.) and cats (urethane narcosis, 1 g./kg.) in which a rapid intra-arterial injection of 3-10 cc. 20% NaCl is made to raise the blood pressure, followed by 0.8-1 mg./kg. eserine intravenously, then 4-8 min. later by acetylcholine intravenously (0.00002-0.00006 g./kg.), there was observed either complete disappearance or great diminution of the pressor response to the NaCl. Eserine alone did not have this property. NaCl injection after acetylcholine administration is very feebly expressed and has only an extremely short duration. Acetylcholine, therefore, has a specific depressing action on the pressor reaction of blood vessels to irritation by certain chem. reagents; the effect may be described as a paralysis of the peripheral mechanisms which maintain the tone of the vessels.  
G. M. Kosolapoff



RASSOLOVA, V. P.

LOS', L.I., professor; ABRAMOVICH, G.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk;  
BELLOVA, R.S., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; RASSOLOVA, V.P., kandidat  
biologicheskikh nauk

Sanitary protection of the future Stalingrad Reservoir. Gig. 1 san.  
21 no.10:11-14 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Is Saratovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo instituta  
(WATER SUPPLY  
water reservoir, sanitary protection)

3.9110

AUTHORS:

An, V. A., Vladimirov, N. P., Yermolenko, Yu. A. and  
Rassomakhin, G. I.

TITLE:

Station for measuring variations of the earth's na-  
tural electromagnetic field in the range 0.5-1000 c/s

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 34, ab-  
stract 7A221 (V sb. Vopr. teorii i praktiki elektro-  
metrii, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 56-68)

TEXT: Equipment with a low noise level has been created to measure  
electromagnetic field variations with an amplitude to 10  $\mu$ V in the  
magnetotelluric method. The station's frequency range of 0.5 -  
1000 c/s is broken into three bands: 0.5 - 10, 10 - 100, and 100 -  
1000 c/s. The frequency characteristic of each band is flat. The  
amplifiers of each channel are charged by П06-12(POB-12) loop-os-  
cillograph galvanometers. Three components -- the horizontal and  
the vertical for the magnetic field, and the horizontal for the  
electric field -- can be recorded simultaneously. The oscilloscope's

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/007/073/149  
D228/D307

Station for measuring ...

sensitivity is not below 20 mm/uv on each band. There are tube amplifiers with a set of filters and output attenuators that weaken the signal by 100-fold. Provision is made for the possibility of visually controlling the signal from the scale of a M-24 (I-24) ammeter. In the station there is a low-frequency calibration generator, permitting the supply to the amplifiers' inputs of sinusoidal voltage, of a definite amplitude and frequency. The results of testing the station in different areas confirm that for prospecting purposes it is expedient to study the natural electromagnetic field in the range 0.5 - 1000 c/s. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

VLADIMIROV, N.P.; MAUMENKOV, N.L.; RASSOMAICHIN, G.I.; SKUGAREVSKAYA, O.A.

Experimental studies of the phenomena of electromagnetic field formation  
in a multilayered medium. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.ge ofiz.no.6:708-711 Je '56.  
(MLRA 9:9)

I.Akademya nauk SSSR, Geofizicheskiy institut.  
(Terrestrial electricity)

RASSOMAKHIN, P.D., kand. veterin. nauk

Diagnosis of a latent course of brucellosis in cattle. Veterinarika  
41 no.12:25-27 D '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya.

RASSOMAKIN, I. podpolkovnik

Tank company in reserve during defensive operations. Voen. vest.  
39 no.9:33-38 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Tank warfare)

REF ID: A47471165

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 351

Author: Berg, L. G., Lepeshkov, I. N., and Rassonskaya, I. S.

Institution: None

Title: Thermographic Analysis of Salts

Original

Periodical: Tr. 1-go soveshchaniya po termografii. Kazan, 1953, Moscow-Leningrad,  
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, 171-181

Abstract: The basic steps in the development of the thermographic study of salts during the last few years are described. A temperature table of the thermal effects recorded on the heating curves of some binary salts and crystal hydrates is given.

Card 1/1

RASSONSKAYA, I. S.

Mbr., Lab. Molten Salts, Inst. General & Inorg. Chem. im. N. S. Kurnakov, Dept. Chem. Sci., Acad. Sci., -1943-c49-. "Fusibility Diagram of the Ternary System Sodium Chloride-Fluoride-Chromate," Dok. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 5-6, 1943; "Equilibrium in Non-Aqueous and Aqueous Systems Containing Fusible Salts," Iz. Sektora Fiz.-Khim. Analiza Inst. General & Inorg. Chem. im. Kurnakov, 17, 1949.

RASSONSKAYA, I. S. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Phase Diagrams of Salt Systems in the Presence and Absence of a Solvent." Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR, 15 Oct 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Oct, 1947 (Project #17836)

RASSOVSAYA, I.S.

RAVICH, M.I.; KETKOVICH, V.Ya.; RASSOVSAYA, I.S.

Equilibria in anhydrous and aqueous systems with easily fusible salts as base. Izv.Sekt.fiz.-khim.snat. 17:254-285 '49. (MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii [im. N.S.Kurnakova]  
Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Salts)

BCS

*Chemistry & Physics*

2500. Rapid thermal analysis.—I. G. BORG and J. S. RASSONSKAYA (*Dok. Akad. Nauk, U.S.S.R.*, 78, 113, 1960). An investigation was carried out on the suitability of D.T.A. with high heating rates for small samples of 20–100 mg. The sample and the standard ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) were placed into quartz test-tubes (3 mm. dia.) which were inserted into a small metal container fitted with a lid; the block was suspended on a rack. The block with the samples and thermocouples (Pt-Pt/Rh, 0.2 mm. dia.) inserted into them was lowered into a heated furnace. Materials tested included  $\text{MgSO}_4$ ,  $\text{Mg(OH)}_2$ , dolomite, magnesite and clay. Fusing and boiling effects occurred at the same temp., regardless of the heating rate and gave well marked horizontal areas. For the dehydration processes the character of the curve remained constant and typical for a given salt. The dissociation of carbonates occurred at the same temp. independent of the heating rate except with dolomite ( $\approx 800^\circ \text{C}$ . instead of the normal  $740^\circ\text{--}750^\circ \text{C}$ .). However, this is quite natural since with dolomite the first effect corresponds to its decomposition into  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and  $\text{MgCO}_3$  with subsequent immediate dissociation of  $\text{MgCO}_3$ . A comparison showed insignificant temp. deviations. It was therefore concluded that the method was suitable for the study of the phase characteristics of rocks. Some D.T.A. curves of mixtures were made to establish the possibility of identifying separate phases. The mixtures included dolomite with magnesite, and  $\text{Mg(OH)}_2$ , with  $\text{Mg(HCO}_3)_2$ . It is concluded that: (1) The proposed rapid method of phase analysis can be used for the qualitative characterization of rocks, ores and natural salts; (2) the optimal batch wt. is 30–80 mg.; (3) the heating rate can be regulated by changing the mass of the block. (4 figs.)

CTRSPPL Vol. 5-No. 1 Jan. 1952

Rozhdestvenskaya, L.S. Solid phases in the system of sodium sulfate, chromate and nitrate, 279-82

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.R., Doklady Vol. 78, No. 2 1/1

26

BTR

66-66\*. Thermographic Analysis at High Pressures. In Russian. J. G. Berg and I. S. Basomskaja. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, new ser., v. 81, Dec. 11, 1952, p. 833-838.  
Describes and illustrates apparatus for measuring temperature of dissociation of compounds at high pressures. Data for  $Mg(OH)_2$ ,  $Ca(OH)_2$ , and similar minerals or compounds are charted, tabulated, and discussed.

RASSONSKAIA, I. S.

Rassonskaia, I. S., Bergman, A. G. - "Fusibility diagram of the ternary system:  
potassium fluoride-potassium chloride-potassium chromate." (p. 1099)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 7

BERG, L.G.; RASSONSKAYA, I.S.

Thermographic determination of dissociation pressure. Izv. Sekt. fiz.  
-khim. anal. 22:140-154 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova  
Akademii nauk SSSR. (Dissociation) (Thermochemistry)

RASSONSKAYA, I. S., BERGMAN, A. G.

Systems (Chemistry)

Diagrams of fusibility of ternary systems: potassium sulfate-potassium chromate,  
potassium nitrate and sodium sulfate-sodium chromate-sodium nitrate. Zhur. ob. khim. 23,  
No. 1, 1953. p. 5

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress  
June 1953. UNCL.

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Melting diagrams of the ternary systems  $K_2SO_4-K_2CrO_4-KNO_3$  and  $Na_2SO_4-Na_2CrO_4-NaNO_3$ . Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 23, 7-13 '53. (MLR 6:3)  
(CA 47 no.13:6238 '53)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Akademiya nauk S.S.R.,  
Moscow.

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; BERGMAN, A.G.

Diagonal sections of the quaternary reciprocal system of sodium and potassium fluorides, chlorides, and chromates. Zhur.Obshchey Khim. 23, 14-20 '53. (MLPA 6:3)  
(CA 47 no.14:6751 '53)

1. Inst.Gen. and Inorg. Chem., Acad. Sci., Moscow.

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.

6

*Thermographic study of dipyridine complex compounds of cadmium halides. V. V. Lebedinskii, I. S. Rassonskaya, and A. M. Avlyukin (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Appl. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 54, 245-8 (1954).—A thermal study of Cd-*

*(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>* (I) ( $N_e$  1.74), *Cd(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>4</sub>* (II) ( $N_e$  1.76),  $N_e \approx N_m$  1.588), and *Cd(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>I<sub>4</sub>* (III) ( $N_e > 1.78$ ,  $N_m$  1.71,  $N_e$  1.69) was made. I undergoes thermal effects at 163°, 293°, 337°, and 370°. The 1st of these involves the loss of a mole of pyridine and the product corresponds, by analysis, to *Cd(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N)Cl<sub>4</sub>*. This substance treated with pyridine reverts to I. The remaining 3 effects also involve loss of pyridine but not in definitely established stoichiometric proportion; beyond 370° all pyridine is removed from I, yielding pure *CdCl<sub>4</sub>*. II shows 3 effects at 210°, 265°, and 318°; the 1st corresponds to loss of 1 mole of pyridine, yielding *Cd(C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>N)Br<sub>4</sub>*,  $N_e$  1.775,  $N_m$  1.718. The other 2 effects also involve loss of pyridine, but again not in a definite stoichiometric proportion; after 330° only *CdBr<sub>4</sub>* remains. III shows 3 effects at 118°, 192°, and 250°; the 1st is not connected with loss in wt. and appears to be caused by polymorphism; the 2nd effect is similar, while the 3rd effect is connected with considerable gas evolution and loss of some pyridine; above 220° a dark mass is formed which no longer loses pyridine; the decompr., is not sharp but takes place at 250-280°. G. M. Koopaloff

RASSOESKAYA, I.S.

BERGMAN, A.G.; RASSOESKAYA, I.S.; SCHMIDT, N.Ye.

Specific weights and viscosity of the ternary system of sodium, potassium, and calcium nitrates. Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khim. anal. 26:156-163 '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AM SSSR.  
(Nitrates) (Systems (Chemistry))

RASSOVSKAIA, I.S.

✓ Interpreting the nature of thermal effects with heating curves. I. S. Rassovskaya. Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 1, 1284-91 (1956). When schorlomite is heated up to 1000° at a rate of 8° per min., the differential temp. curve shows minima at 80° (liquefaction), 100° (loss of 2H<sub>2</sub>O, yielding leonite), 130° (loss of 2H<sub>2</sub>O yielding K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·MgSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O), 175° (loss of 2H<sub>2</sub>O yielding langbeinite (II)), 580° (polymorphic transformation of the solid soln.), and 750° (m.p. of this). Heating I further gives a min. at 930° (its m.p.). The presence of these compds. is confirmed by the x-ray spectra shown. Tables of wt. losses and x-ray data are given, and methods of studying phase transformations are discussed.

Malcolm Anderson

1 2

Inat Gen + Inorganic Chem. im Kurnakov  
A.S. USSR

RASSONSKAYA, I. S.

B-8

USSR / Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium.  
Physicochemical analysis, Phase transitions

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11138

Author : Banashak Ye.I., Patsukova N.N., Rassonskaya I.S.  
Inst : Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR  
Title : Thermodynamic Properties of PbFCl, PbCl<sub>2</sub> and PbF<sub>2</sub> at High Temperatures

Orig Pub : Izv. Sektora fiz.-khim. analiza IOKh AN SSSR, 1956, 27, 223-232

Abstract : In the previously described calorimeter (RZhKhim, 1955, 23243) were measured by the method of mixing, the enthalpies of PbFCl (I), PbCl<sub>2</sub> (II), and PbF<sub>2</sub> (III), at different temperatures. On the basis of experimental data were found the empirical equations: for (I)  
 $\Delta H_{293,16}^T$  (cal/mole) = 19.26T + 2.29 . 10<sup>-3</sup>T<sup>2</sup> . 6.18 + 10<sup>5</sup>T - 7940 and  
 $C_p$  (cal/mole degree) = 19.26 + 4.58 . 10<sup>-3</sup>T - 6.18 . 10<sup>5</sup>T<sup>-2</sup> (solid phase,  
600-879° K);  
 $\Delta H_{293,16}^T$  = 27.90 - 4350 and  $C_p$  = 27.97 (liquid phase, 879-950° K);  
L (melt) (cal/mole) = 8790 (T (melt) = 879° K)  
For (II)  
in liquid phase  $\Delta H_{293,16}^T$  = 28.37T - 7186,  $C_p$  = 28.37, L melt. = 5200.

Card 1/2

BERG, L.G.; RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; BURIS, Ye.V.

Thermographic determination of the dissociation pressure for certain  
salts. Izv. Sekt. fiz.-khim. anal. 27:239-250 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN  
SSSR.  
(Dissociation) (Salts) (Thermometry)

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; NOVIKOVA, O.S.

Dehydration of crystal hydrates of disubstituted magnesium  
phosphate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6:1423-1426 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; SEMENDYAYEVA, N.K.

~~Phase transitions of some lithium salts. Zhur. neorg. khim.~~  
~~8 no.6:1419-1425 Je '63.~~ (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova,  
AN SSSR.

(Lithium salts)  
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 29950-65 EWT(m)/T

ACCESSION NR: AP5005261

S/0291/64/000/006/0061/0066

AUTHORS: Novikova, O. S.; Rassonskaya, I. S.; Ryabova, N. D.

15  
13

TITLE: Thermographic investigation of some synthetic zeolites

1  
B

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 6, 1964, 61-66

TOPIC TAGS: thermographic analysis, x ray analysis, zeolite/ Kurnakov pyrometer

ABSTRACT: This paper is concerned with thermal treatment, thermal stability, and dehydration of zeolites. A large series of zeolites were examined by being first held at constant weight in a desiccator over a 10% solution of  $H_2SO_4$  for 24 hours. Thermal curves were obtained on a Kurnakov pyrometer (specimen weight of 0.6 g). Temperature was measured by a Pt-Pt/Rh thermocouple. All thermograms showed a large endothermic effect associated with dehydration. X-ray powder patterns were obtained of heated products, and changes in crystal structure were observed. The authors conclude that the first endothermic effect is determined by the amount of expelled water, and this amount characterizes the exchange capacity of the zeolite. The crystal structure of the zeolites changes at about 700C, which means that overheating the zeolites during regeneration may lead to loss of activity. Complete

Card 1/2

L 29950-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005264

dehydration of zeolites may be reached by heating to 500°C. The most rapid elimination of water takes place in the interval 100-250°C. Greatest capacity was observed in NaX (29%), CaY (29.2%), MgA (29.03%), and NiX (29.3%). The smallest capacity was found in CaA (19.1%). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN UzSSR (Institute of Chemistry, AN UzSSR);  
Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB COLB: GC

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

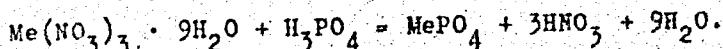
S/078/63/008/003/005/020  
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Rassonskaya, I. S., Shenkin, Ya. S., Klevke, V. A.

TITLE: Reaction of phosphoric acid with aluminum, iron, and lanthanum nitrates.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 617-621

TEXT: This reaction was studied thermographically and by x-ray phase analysis. In general, the reaction of phosphoric acid with aluminum and iron nitrates can be expressed by the equation proposed earlier (patent FRG 1018850):



When the ratio of the reacting components is 1:1, the nitrates decompose at 130°C, and tertiary metal phosphates form. The nitric acid evaporates at nearly constant temperature, which suggests the formation of a saturated solution, just as in the reaction of calcium nitrate with phosphoric acid and monocalcium phosphate. The thermogram for  $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  showed a melting point at 65°C, crystallization and complete

Card 1/2

YANAT'YEVA, O.K.; RASSONSKAYA, I.S.

Metastable equilibria and solid phases in the system  $\text{CaCO}_3 - \text{MgCO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.6:1424-1430 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Calcium carbonate) (Magnesium carbonate)  
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; SEMENDYAYEVA, N.K.

Phase transitions of calcium and sodium sulfates and their double salts. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8: 1745-1753 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

(Sodium sulfate) (Calcium sulfate)

RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; KLEVKE, V.A.; SHENKIN, Ya.S.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 Khim.prom. no.11:  
809-812 N '61. (MIRA-RDP86-00513R001344)

(Calcium nitrate) (Phosphoric acid)

YANAT'YEVA, O.K.; RAPOPORT, G.S.; RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; USTINOVA, M.B.

Physicochemical investigations of calcium and magnesium carbonates appropriate to the conditions of sovelit production. Zhur.prikl. khim. 34 no.10:2347-2350 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.  
(Sovelit) (Calcium carbonate) (Magnesium carbonate)

ITKINA, L.S.; RASSONSKAYA, I.S.; CHAPLYGINA, N.M.

Solubility and composition of solid phases in the NH<sub>3</sub>- UO<sub>3</sub>- H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>- H<sub>2</sub>O system. Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.7:1675-1687 J1 '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.  
(Ammonia) (Uranium oxides) (Phosphoric acid)

AUTHORS: Itkina, L.S., Ransonskaya, I.S., Chaplygina, N.M. SOV/78-3-7-37/44

TITLE: On the Solubility and the Composition of the Solid Phases in the System NH<sub>3</sub>-UO<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O (O rasprorimosti i sostava tverdykh faz v sisteme NH<sub>3</sub>-UO<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 7, pp 1675-1687  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Solubility was investigated in the system NH<sub>3</sub>-UO<sub>3</sub>-H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O at 25°C and a phosphoric acid concentration in the solution of between 15 and 30%. For the purpose of describing the character of the interaction of the components in the quaternary system in which the ions NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> and PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> exist simultaneously, the method of isconcentration section was employed. The system was investigated by means of several methods such as physical-chemical analysis, determination of solubility, thermographic determination, as well as by using X-rays and employing the methods of crystal optics. The results obtained showed that with an increase of the ammonia content in the solution the concentration of uranium in the solution is rapidly reduced to a minimum after which it rises up to a maximum in accordance with the simultaneous crystal-

Card 1/2

On the Solubility and the Composition of the Solid Phases 307/ 76-3-7-37/44  
in the System  $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{UO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

lization of ammonium uranyl phosphate and neutral ammonium phosphate. The synthesis of ammonium uranyl phosphate was carried out and the characteristics of the crystals were determined by X-ray analysis, thermographic analysis, and by means of microphotographs. The results obtained were used for the purpose of characterizing and identifying the solid phase formed in the system investigated. The results obtained by thermographical, crystallo-optical and radiographical analysis of the solid phase showed that the solid phase of the system is formed from two solid solutions, one of which contains an equimolar amount of  $\text{UO}_2$  and  $\text{PO}_4$ , the other a variable amount of ammonia. There are 11 figures, 4 tables and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.N.S.Kurnakova  
Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry  
imeni N.S.Kurnakov, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

- Card 2/2
1. Ammonia-phosphoric acid-uranic oxide-water systems--Phase studies
  2. Ammonia-phosphoric acid-uranic oxide-water systems--Solubility
  3. X-ray analysis--Applications
  4. Ammonium uranyl phosphate  
--Crystallization

The Heating Curves of Some Cobaltic Amines

78-3-6-11/30

cobaltic bromide takes place more quickly than the loss of the corresponding chloride, i.e. hexamethylene cobaltic chloride is more stable than hexamethylene cobaltic bromide. Beginning with 275°C the second endothermic effect takes place. The aquo-pentamine cobaltic salts equally show endothermic effects. The first endothermic effect takes place at 100°C, which indicates a loss of water. Aquo-pentamine cobaltic sulfate bromide proved to be the most stable aquo-pentamine cobaltic salt ( $[Co(NH_3)_5 \cdot H_2O](SO_4)Br$ ). The first endothermic effect which indicates a loss of water takes place in this salt only at 210°C. Endothermic effects which are connected with the loss of ammonia from the inner sphere of the complex were observed in the hexamine cobaltic nitrite complexes, pentamine cobaltic nitrate complexes, and in the cis-dinitro tetramine cobaltic complex as well as also in  $[Co.en_2(NH_3)_2](NO_3)_3$  and in  $[Co.en_2(NH_3) \cdot NO_2](NO_2)_2$ . All cobaltic amino complexes containing the  $NO_2^-$  and  $NO_3^-$ -group in their composition, independent of whether these groups belong to the inner or the outer sphere of

Card 2/3

The Heating Curves of Some Cobaltic Amines

78-3-6-11/30

the complex, show endothermic effects at temperatures of 190 - 200°C. The comparison between the amino complexes of platinum and palladium and the amino complexes of cobalt-(III) shows that the reactions of displacement in the inner sphere of the cobaltic amino complex take place extremely slowly and that they are accompanied by side-reactions such as decomposition or oxidation. There are 24 figures and 16 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moldavskiy filial AN SSSR, Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova, AN SSSR (Moldavia Branch AS USSR, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1958

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Cobaltic amines--Thermal analysis

Card 3/3

Card : 1/1  
RASSONSKAYA, I.S.

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical Physics. Thermo- D-3  
dynamics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 8994

Author : Banashek, Ye.I., Patsukova, N.N., Rassonskaya, I.S.  
Inst : Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of  
Sciences USSR.

Title : Thermodynamic Properties of PbFC<sub>1</sub>, PbCl<sub>2</sub>, and PbF<sub>2</sub> at High  
Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Izv. Sektora fiz-khim. analiza IONKh AN SSSR, 1956, 27,  
223-232

Abstract : The method of mixing is used to determine the specific  
heat and melting heats of the salts PbFC<sub>1</sub>, and PbF<sub>2</sub> and PbCl<sub>2</sub>.  
Calorimetric measurements are used to determine the heat of  
formation at 25° of the double salt PbFC<sub>1</sub> from the component  
salts. A reversible polymorphic transformation of PbF<sub>2</sub> is  
observed at 450°.

Card : 1/1

RASSOONSKAYA, I. S.

Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry

Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical analysis. Phase transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimii, No 9, 1957, 29919

Author : Berg L. G., Rassoonskaya I. S., Buris Ye. V.

Inst : Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences  
USSR

Title : Thermographic Method of Determining Dissociation Pressure of Some Salts

Orig Pub: Izv. Sektora fiz.-khim. analiza (IzvKh AN SSSR, 1956, 27, 239-250)

Abstract: According to a previously described procedure (RZhKhim, 1954, 10266), by means of heating curves of differential recording, obtained at predetermined pressures (below the atmospheric), a determination was made of dissociation pressures of  $\text{CdCO}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . For each salt an  $\lg p - 1/T$  diagram is given, which shows change of dissociation temperature of the above-listed salts, with change of external pressure. A characteristic is given of mono-

Card : 1/2

-35-

Rassenskaya, L.S.

3

Melting diagrams of the ternary systems  $K_2SO_4-K_2CrO_4$ -  
 $KNO_3$  and  $Na_2SO_4-Na_2CrO_4-NaNO_3$ . L. S. Rassenskaya  
and A. G. Berman. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 13, 6-10  
(1933) (Engl. translation). See C.A. 47, 6238.  
H.L.H. - MF

RASSOZHANSKAYA, V. A.

Pruning

Discussion on trimming fruit and berry plants. Sad i og., no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, \_\_\_\_\_ 1953. Unclassified.

RASSOSHENKO, A. I.

USSR/Engineering - Rolling-mill work

Card : 1/1

Authors : Rassoshenko, A. I., and Serdyukov, P. I., Engineers

Title : Nine-roller specimen-correcting machine.

Periodical : Vest. Mash., 34, Ed. 6, 34 - 35, June 1954

Abstract : Description is given of a machine for correcting the shape of pieces passed through a rolling mill. The machine has nine rollers and is manufactured by the Staro-Kramotorsk Ordzhonikidze Machine Construction Plant.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

RASSOSHENKO, A.I., inzhener; SERDYUMOV, P.I., inzhener.

Nine-roll straightening mill. Vest.mash. 34 no.6:34-35 Je '54.  
(Rolling mills) (MIRA 7:7)

GANAGO, F.M., kand. med. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEESYEVA, R.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); AYZENSHTEYN, B.S., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BABINOVA, G.D., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BOROVITSKAYA, L.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); VARGANOVA, M.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk); KOPYLOVA, K.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SOKOLOVA, O.V., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SHEVTSOVA, R.P., vrach (Sverdlovsk); SHELOMOVA, I.M., vrach (Sverdlovsk); BYKHOVSKAYA, M.A., vrach (Revda); BELYAYEVA, N.Ya., vrach (Magnitogorsk); KRUGLOVA, N.A., vrach (Kurgan); NIKIFOROVA, F.N., vrach (Kurgan); MITINA, O.A., vrach (Asbest); PORKHONNIKOVA, E.D., vrach (Ufa); PONOMAREVA, N.I., vrach (Orenburg); RASSOSHNYKH, G.F., vrach (Perm'); SAZANOVA, V.V., vrach (Izhevsk)

Chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis in children and adolescents in foci of tuberculous infection. Probl. tub, 42 no.1:6-11  
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Detskoye otdeleniye (zav. F.M. Ganago) Sverdlovskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. I.A. Shaklein) (for Ganago).

RASSOVSKAYA, I.

Three hundred and sixty-five days of health. Zdrov'e 7 no.11:3-4  
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

RASSOVSKAYA, I.

The pediatrician and his helpers. Zdorov'e 8 no.3:14 Mr '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)  
(PEDIATRICS)

SKRIPKIN, Yu.E.; RASSO~~S~~KAYA, Z.Ye.

Treatment of restricted neurodermitis with Bucky's rays.  
Sov. med. 28 no.10:139-142 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav.- prof.  
M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni  
Pirogova i polikliniki imeni Semashko (glavnnyy vrach T.A.  
Smirnova).

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1. Iz. 3-y kafedry khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I.Kazanskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Moskva) i kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii No. 1 (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk N.Ya.Khoroshchyanenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (HYPOTHERMIA) (BLOOD, GASES IN)

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1. III kafedra khirurgii (zav. prof. V.I.Kazanskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

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KHARITONOV, L.G., kand. med. nauk; RASSTRIGIN, N.N., kand.  
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TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na  
base TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'niцы (nachal'nik - za-  
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1. TSekh toplivnoy apparatury Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi.  
(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

RASSUDOV, N. S.

12T46

USER/Steam Boilers  
Turbines, Steam

Apr 1947

"Small Steam Generators of the KRSh Design," N. S.  
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"Kotloturbostroyeniye" No 2

Subject boilers were recommended for serial production by the All-Union Scientific and Technical Session on Boiler Construction (1946). Their description, with two large cross sections, is given, along with tables of operating data in comparison with other models.

12T46

RASSUDOV, N. S.

DA 1/49746

USSR/Engineering  
Boilers

Mar/Apr 48

"Test of the Industrial Use of Hard Water in Transportable Type Boilers," Kh. V. Kulev, Engr, Biysk Boiler Factory; N. S. Rassudov, Cand Tech Sci, Cen Sci Res Turboboiler Inst imeni I. I. Polzunov, 3 pp

"Kotloturbostroy" No 2

Data shows load on radiating heating surfaces of small capacity boilers of various types. Gives results of experiments conducted to determine performance of small transportable boilers when operating on hard water having 20 to 30 Clark degrees hardness.

1/49746

3412. EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLICATION OF LIGHT WEIGHT LINING AND DETERMINA-  
TION OF HEAT LOSSES INTO SURROUNDING MEDIUM. Rassadov, N.S. and  
Ermolin, V. N. (Kotleturbostreens (Boiler and Turbine Manuf.), No. 6,  
Nov.-Dec. 1948, 25-26). Describes lightweight boiler lining.  
Theoretical and experimental data concerning losses of heat to the  
surrounding medium are indicated. Because of efficient screening  
of the walls of the combustion chamber, above heat losses were not  
excessive. [L].

B.L.R.

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USSR/Engineering  
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Jun 49

"First Operational Results of the 'KRSh' Boiler System," A. I. Gabriyelev, Engr,  
M. A. Lur'yev, N. S. Rassudov, Cand Tech Sci, 6 1/3 pp

"Za Ekom Top" No 6

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58/49T52

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